

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) CATHODE ELECTROACTIVE MATERIAL, THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS, AND NON-AQUEOUS SOLVENT SECONDARY BATTERY USING THE MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a high capacity and an excellent charge - discharge cycle performance by using a compound having a specified composition with a chemical formula: $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{B}_y\text{O}_2$ as a positive active material.

CONSTITUTION:

(1) A compound having a chemical formula $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{B}_y\text{O}_2$ is used as a positive electroactive material, wherein A stands for alkali or alkaline earth metal elements, B for at least one sort of transition metal elements, $0 < x \leq 0.10$, $0 < y \leq 0.30$ mole ratio. When B consists of two or more kinds of transition metal elements, y means the total mole ratio of the transition metal elements. And when $y=0$, A contains at least an alkaline earth metal.

(2) A starting raw material containing lithium or A is added to a starting raw material containing nickel or B in the stoichiometric ratio (of the former to the latter) from 1.05 to 1.25, the raw materials are fired in oxygen atmosphere, and non-reacted alkali components are removed. As a result, the amount of an alkali metal with which lithium is substituted can be lessened and thus the decrease of the initial capacity is suppressed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electroactive material using a compound expressed with chemical formula; $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{B}_y\text{O}_2$, wherein A is alkali or alkaline-earth metal element, and B is at least one sort of transition-metal elements. $0 < x \leq 0.10$, $0 < y \leq 0.30$. When B consists of two or more kinds of transition metal elements, y means the total mole ratio of the transition metal elements. And when $y=0$, A contains at least an alkaline earth metal.

[Claim 2] The manufacturing method of the positive electroactive material according to Claim 1, wherein a starting raw material containing lithium or A is added to a starting raw material containing nickel or B in the stoichiometric ratio of 1.05 to 1.25 to the latter, and the non-reacted alkaline components are removed after the raw materials are fired in oxygen atmosphere.

[Claim 3] The manufacturing method of the positive electroactive material according to Claim 2, wherein the removal of the said alkaline components is carried out by washing with water.

[Claim 4] The non-aqueous-solvent rechargeable battery characterized by using a positive electroactive material according to Claim 1.

[Claim 5] The non-aqueous-solvent rechargeable battery according to Claim 4 characterized by using the positive electroactive material manufactured by the method according to Claim 2.

[Claim 6] The non-aqueous-solvent rechargeable battery according to Claim 4 or 5 characterized by using a carbonaceous material for a negative electroactive material.

[Claim 7] The non-aqueous solvent rechargeable battery given in any one claim out of the Claims 4-6 to which this carbonaceous material is characterized by carbon fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0012] [Purpose of this invention]

To offer a cathode active material which has high capacity and good cycleability, and secondary battery using this cathode material.

[0028]

[Example]

[Table 1]

表1. 実施例の仕込み組成と定量分析組成

	上段：仕込み組成／下段：定量分析組成
実施例1	Li _{1.23} Ba _{0.025} Ni _{1.00} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{1.0} O ₂
実施例2	Li _{1.23} Sr _{0.025} Ni _{1.00} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Sr _{0.021} Ni _{1.0} O ₂
実施例3	Li _{1.07} K _{0.033} Ni _{0.900} Mn _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.97} K _{0.030} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} O ₂
実施例4	Li _{1.07} Na _{0.036} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.97} Na _{0.031} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} O ₂
実施例5	Li _{1.08} Ba _{0.022} Ni _{0.900} Mn _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.020} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} O ₂
実施例6	Li _{1.05} Ba _{0.035} Ni _{0.900} Mn _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.95} Ba _{0.031} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} O ₂
実施例7	Li _{0.990} Ba _{0.11} Ni _{0.900} Mn _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.90} Ba _{0.10} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} O ₂
実施例8	Li _{1.18} Ba _{0.024} Ni _{0.800} Mn _{0.200} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{0.80} Mn _{0.20} O ₂
実施例9	Li _{1.18} Ba _{0.024} Ni _{0.700} Mn _{0.300} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{0.70} Mn _{0.30} O ₂
実施例10	Li _{1.03} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{0.900} Co _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.020} Ni _{0.90} Co _{0.10} O ₂
実施例11	Li _{1.03} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{0.900} Ti _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.019} Ni _{0.90} Ti _{0.10} O ₂
実施例12	Li _{1.03} Ba _{0.021} Ni _{0.900} Cu _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Ba _{0.020} Ni _{0.90} Cu _{0.10} O ₂
実施例13	Li _{1.08} Mg _{0.022} Ni _{0.900} Co _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Mg _{0.021} Ni _{0.90} Co _{0.10} O ₂
実施例14	Li _{1.08} Sr _{0.022} Ni _{0.900} Co _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{0.98} Sr _{0.020} Ni _{0.90} Co _{0.10} O ₂
実施例15	Li _{1.10} Ni _{0.900} Mn _{0.050} Co _{0.050} O ₂ Li _{1.0} Ni _{0.90} Mn _{0.051} Co _{0.049} O ₂
実施例16	Li _{1.10} Ni _{0.800} Mn _{0.100} Co _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{1.0} Ni _{0.80} Mn _{0.10} Co _{0.10} O ₂
実施例17	Li _{1.10} Ni _{0.700} Mn _{0.100} Co _{0.200} O ₂ Li _{1.0} Ni _{0.70} Mn _{0.10} Co _{0.20} O ₂
実施例18	Li _{1.10} Ni _{0.800} Mn _{0.100} Cu _{0.100} O ₂ Li _{1.0} Ni _{0.80} Mn _{0.10} Cu _{0.10} O ₂

Upper : Synthesis ratio

Lower : Measured by ICP

[Table 2]

Initial Capacity

表 2. 実施例の初期容量と容量保持率

	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)		初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
実施例 1	1 3 5	8 8	実施例 11	1 4 4	9 4
実施例 2	1 3 8	9 0	実施例 12	1 4 2	9 2
実施例 3	1 3 5	8 5	実施例 13	1 4 0	9 2
実施例 4	1 3 5	8 2	実施例 14	1 4 8	9 5
実施例 5	1 4 0	9 4	実施例 15	1 3 8	9 0
実施例 6	1 3 8	8 7	実施例 16	1 3 8	8 8
実施例 7	1 3 0	8 5	実施例 17	1 3 5	8 6
実施例 8	1 3 8	9 3	実施例 18	1 3 5	9 2
実施例 9	1 3 5	8 5	実施例 19	1 4 0	9 4
実施例 10	1 4 4	9 5			

$$\text{Efficiency} = \text{Capacity @ 100th cycle} / \text{Capacity @ 1st cycle} * 100$$

[0036]

The Example of comparison

[Table 4]

表 4. 比較例の仕込み組成と定量分析組成

	上段：仕込み組成／下段：定量分析組成
比較例 1	$\text{Li}_{1.06}\text{Ni}_{1.00}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{1.6}\text{Ni}_{1.0}\text{O}_2$
比較例 2	$\text{Li}_{0.880}\text{Ba}_{0.220}\text{Ni}_{0.900}\text{Mn}_{0.100}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{0.80}\text{Ba}_{0.20}\text{Ni}_{0.90}\text{Mn}_{0.10}\text{O}_2$
比較例 3	$\text{Li}_{1.08}\text{Ba}_{0.022}\text{Ni}_{0.600}\text{Mn}_{0.400}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{0.98}\text{Ba}_{0.020}\text{Ni}_{0.60}\text{Mn}_{0.40}\text{O}_2$
比較例 4	$\text{Li}_{1.10}\text{Ni}_{0.600}\text{Mn}_{0.100}\text{Co}_{0.100}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{1.0}\text{Ni}_{0.60}\text{Mn}_{0.10}\text{Co}_{0.10}\text{O}_2$
比較例 5	$\text{Li}_{0.980}\text{Ba}_{0.020}\text{Ni}_{0.800}\text{Mn}_{0.200}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{0.83}\text{Ba}_{0.017}\text{Ni}_{0.80}\text{Mn}_{0.20}\text{O}_2$
比較例 6	$\text{Li}_{1.18}\text{Ba}_{0.024}\text{Ni}_{0.800}\text{Mn}_{0.200}\text{O}_2$ $\text{Li}_{1.13}\text{Ba}_{0.023}\text{Ni}_{0.80}\text{Mn}_{0.20}\text{O}_2$

Washed to remove
excessive alkalinity

[Table 3]

表 3. 比較例の初期容量と容量保持率

	初期容量 (mAh/g)	容量保持率 (%)
比較例 1	130	45
比較例 2	110	75
比較例 3	130	50
比較例 4	130	58
比較例 5	100	20
比較例 6	評価不能	評価不能
比較例 7	128	41